

# CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER

## AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY P. SHELDON.....WILLIAM A. DREW, EDITOR.

TWO DOLL. & FIFTY CTS.  
IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.]

GARDINER, ME. FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1828.

[NEW SERIES, VOL. 2.—No. 22.]

### THE INTELLIGENCER.

#### PHILOLOGICAL.

[From the Christian Repository.]

Of a criticism on the Prospectus of the Restorationist Review.

The editor of the Christian Intelligencer quotes a part of my prospectus in the following manner:

"In our reviews, we calculate [purpose] to embrace remarks on theological works of different religious sects, which may have any bearing in favor of, or against the views of Restorationists; interspersed with many general and special remarks on the subjects of which they treat. In our remarks, we calculate [purpose] to comprise whatever may be thought useful or entertaining in relation to those subjects."

In his remarks on my prospectus, and the design of the contemplated work, the following are all that respect the above critical emendations:

"We could not but regret the want of care which he has betrayed in the composition of his prospectus. In introducing himself to the public, as, in some measure, a literary umpire, it became him to be, at least, grammatically correct."

The gentleman in Maine may, perhaps, be surprised, to find that I should attempt to vindicate what he is pleased to term "want of care." If a vindication can be properly and fairly made, it is due, both to myself and the public. First, then, on the verb to calculate. For this, our friend seems to give us the word to purpose.—That calculate is as classical a word as purpose, can be no question. The inquiry, then, can only be, was it as suitable a word to represent my meaning? and, did it sound equally as well to express the harmony of the periods? If long words sound well with short ones, and thus promote beauty in expression, calculate, where its meaning applies as well, is equal, if not preferable to purpose. Then comes the question, and the only question, what does the verb to calculate mean? Here the people have a right to expect, that I should cite authorities. Walker states that the signification of this word is "to compute, to reckon; to adjust, to project for any certain end." Crabb, in his Synonymes, says, "Calculate, reckon and count, respect mostly the future; compute the past. Calculate is rather a conjectural deduction from what is, as to what may be; computation is a rational estimate of what has been, from what is; reckoning is a conclusive conviction, a complacent assurance that a thing will happen; counting indicates an expectation.—We calculate on a gain; compute any loss sustained, or the amount of any mischief done; we reckon on a promised pleasure; we count the hours and minutes until the time of enjoyment arrives." This same author says, "We purpose that which is near at hand, or immediately to be set about." In another place, he says, "Design and purpose are terms of higher import than intend and mean, which are in familiar use: the latter is still more so than the former. The design embraces many objects: the purpose consists of only one: the former supposes something studied and methodical, it requires reflection; the latter supposes something fixed and determinate, it requires resolution. A design is attainable; a purpose is steady."

Having our authorities before us, let us compare. "In our reviews, we calculate to embrace remarks," &c. that is, we project the plan in our minds, to this end, which we offer for public consideration, that our labors "embrace remarks," &c. It is true, should the public approve of our calculation, and patronize us, we expect to resolve it into a purpose, "something fixed and determinate." It will, then, be something "near at hand, or immediately to be set about." Our Saviour says, "Which of you intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?" The man that intends to build a tower first, counts the cost; we have intended to publish a Review, and first calculated to embrace in our reviews, remarks on theological works, and to comprise, in our remarks, whatever may be thought useful or entertaining, in relation to the subjects of which we treat. We are now waiting the movements of the public, to learn whether or not, it is proper to purpose these things,—to set ourselves immediately about them.

When I read Br. Drew's criticism, I very soon calculated to answer him; and after I concluded my calculation was a good one, I purposed to do it. When I first read his criticism, considering his talents, acquisitions and adroitness as an editor; and, above all, inhaling much of the copious effusions of brotherly sympathy, I thought it would be rash to purpose any defence before I had calculated, and had learned what resulted from my calculation. Respecting the word of which our brother appeared to think, should have been supplied, I observe, this is part of the phrase, of the views, which I made elliptical in my prospectus. Walker says, the word of, "is put before the substantive that follows another in construction."—Nouns in construction, is a grammatical phrase, common in grammars of the Asiatic

languages, but rarely to be met with in others. In those languages, when two nouns come together signifying different things, the former is said to be in construction, and is the same as to have the preposition of added in English. The phrase, favor of the views, is composed of two nouns in construction. According to the genius of our language, on the authority of Walker, the of belongs to views, and not to favor. The word favor, then lost no part of its own meaning by the loss of the word of. No other preposition can often be supplied to unite nouns in construction. It then remains that of in that place can have no other use than for sound's sake. I believe it is a general rule in rhetoric, that sentences and members of sentences should not close with little words, like of, when it can be conveniently avoided. There are many words to which they properly belong and from which they cannot be separated without varying the sense. In all such cases, these ought to be retained. Had we been told that the preposition, which unites nouns in construction, belongs to the former rather than the latter noun, the loss of it would have been the loss of a limb that belonged to the body; but being differently instructed, I consider the ellipsis of the preposition, in a case where no other could be understood, in perfect consistency with the ellipses of the noun. But the matter of ellipses is often the subject of peculiarity of taste. Some make a much greater use of them than others.

I sincerely thank Br. Drew, and the editors of other periodical works, for the favorable manner in which they have been pleased to speak of the plan and design of the Restorationist Review. This contemplated work is a novel one among us, and it belongs to our brethren to decide whether it shall exist, or whether it shall be lost, without ever coming to the light of this world.

SAMUEL C. LOVELAND.

#### REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

We have no desire to enter the lists as a critic with Br. LOVELAND of Vermont—especially as we could have little to hope in a literary controversy with a man whose acquirements are so greatly superior to our own. But as we took occasion—too hastily perhaps—to express an intimation that the word calculate, as employed by him in his prospectus of the contemplated Theological Review, was not so correct as purpose would have been; and as he has honored us with a "vindication" of his use of the latter verb, we suppose it becomes us, inasmuch as we are not convinced of the error of our preference, to express our views more fully upon the subject.

The reason why we objected to the word calculate as employed in the Prospectus, was, that we considered it a Yankeeism. Br. Loveland cannot be ignorant of the fact, that British critics and our Southern neighbors have often made themselves merry with the Yankee use of the word calculate. "I calculate to go to Boston next week,"—"I calculate that Mr. Stevens is a very shrewd man,"—"We calculate to embrace remarks," &c. Now, as we understand the true import of this verb, it is improperly employed in all such sentences. The verb calculate, if we mistake not, relates to something mathematical,—that which is built upon certain fixed data; and, therefore, we cannot conceive how it should be properly used when speaking of the character of a proposed publication.

Br. L. inquires for the meaning of the verb to calculate; and quotes Walker and Crabb as follows:

"Walker states that the signification of this word is, 'to compute, to reckon; to adjust, to project for any certain end.' Crabb, in his Synonymes, says, 'calculate, reckon & count, respect mostly the future; compute, the past. Calculate is rather a conjectural deduction from what is, as to what may be. \* \* \* 'We calculate on a gain.'"

Here are five definitions given to this verb—four by Walker and one by Crabb. Mr. L. disregarding that which Crabb gives, and passing by, also, the three first definitions of Walker, appeals to the fourth definition of the latter authority—viz: "to project for any certain end." Hence he says:

"Having our authorities before us, let us now compare. 'In our reviews, we calculate to embrace remarks, &c. that is, we project the plan in our minds, to this end,—that our labors 'embrace remarks,' &c."

To us, this appears to be straining the definition until it becomes quite unintelligible. The plain meaning of Walker, it seems to us, would be much better expressed in such examples as the following:—"He calculated the house for two families,"—i. e. he projected the plan to the end that it should accommodate two families. "The ship owner calculated the vessel for a freighter,"—i. e. he projected the plan in such a manner as that she should carry large cargoes in proportion to her tonnage, &c. In such instances it is easy to perceive that the verb calculate is correctly

used, because the plan has something "mathematical" about it—something obtained as the result of a calculation from given data. We know that the word is frequently used as Br. Loveland employs it—especially in New-England,—but we know too, that among critics it is considered a Yankeeism.

We wish, since Mr. L. has quoted Crabb, he had also woven that critic's definition of calculate into his sentence, and informed us whether his "calculation to embrace remarks" was a "conjectural deduction from what is, as to what may be"—whether he meant to say, that he "calculated on gain," by his intention to "embrace remarks"?

As Br. L. has referred to Crabb, we, in our turn, take the liberty of making further extracts from the same author:

"Calculate,—Compute,—Reckon,—Count; indicate the means by which we arrive at a certain result, in regard to quantity."

"To calculate is the generic term; the rest are specific:—to calculate comprehends arithmetical operations in general, or particular applications of the science of numbers, in order to obtain a certain point of knowledge."

"Calculation particularly respects the operation itself.—To calculate denotes any numerical operation in general, but in its limited sense, it is the abstract science of figures used by mathematicians and philosophers."

"The astronomer calculates the return of the stars; the geometer makes algebraic calculations. The Banians, Indian merchants, make prodigious calculations on their thumb nails."

"An Almanac is made by calculation, computation and reckoning."

"Buffon, in his moral arithmetic, has calculated tables" &c.

And in conclusion he quotes a sentence from Steele, as a case which the word under consideration, is most correctly used,—viz: "In the bank of fame, by an exact calculation, & the rules of political arithmetic, I have allotted ten hundred thousand shares," &c.

This being the critical sense of the verb to calculate we confess we must still incline to the opinion, that it is not proper to say—"in our reviews we calculate to embrace remarks on theological works," &c.

Being satisfied that the verb calculate was not properly used by Br. L. in his prospectus of the Restorationist Review, we took the liberty, without any comments, to insert the word purpose in brackets following it, to express our convictions, not so much that this was the most proper word, but that the other was decidedly improper. We confess that in substituting this word we did it out of deference to Br. L. who in the prospectus before us had recommended it himself. In the following quotation from this same prospectus, Br. L. uses the word purpose, under precisely the same grammatical circumstances, as he does "calculate" in the former quotation.

"Besides reviews, we purpose another department which shall embrace notices of recent publications," &c.

Now if, as Br. L. contends, calculate is the proper word in the phrase—"we calculate to embrace remarks,"—"we calculate to comprise," &c. and purpose is not a correct word to take its place,—we ask him, if he ought not to have employed calculate and not purpose in the phrase, "we purpose another department which shall embrace," &c? It does appear to us, that in his attempt to show that we were wrong in substituting purpose for calculate, he is so unfortunate as to condemn his own usage of the very word to the use of which, on our part, he objects! Query. Did he intend "to set himself" any more "immediately about" that department of his proposed Review, "which shall embrace notices of recent publications," than he did that in which he promised, if sufficient encouragement shall be given to publish the work, "to embrace remarks on theological works"?

Br. L. appeals to Walker to justify his use of calculate, but does not see fit to refer to the same lexicographer when he inquires for the meaning of purpose. We will give Walker's definition of the latter word, and leave the reader to judge whether it would or would not be more correct in the prospectus than calculate.

"Purpose. Intention, design, effect, consequence, instance, example."

Crabb, in his English Synonymes, says:

"Purpose, like propose comes from the Latin *proposui* perfect of *propono*, signifying to set before one's mind an object of pursuit.—The purpose is the thing proposed, or set before the mind."

Verily it appears to us, that the plan of the Review, mentioned in the prospectus, was "the thing proposed or set before" Br. L.'s "mind." If so, purpose was the proper word to be used instead of calculate.

We are not able fully to comprehend what Br. Loveland says in relation to our suggestion, that the preposition of should follow the noun favor in the following quotation—"In favor or against our views." His remarks

upon "nouns in construction"—being common in grammars of the Asiatic languages," we think are not sufficiently clear and distinct—at least they are not sufficiently so to enable us to understand precisely what he means. We agree with him, that "sentences and members of sentences should not close with little words, like of, when it can be conveniently avoided;" but we cannot agree, that when a writer has so constructed his sentence that his meaning is incomplete without the preposition, the of should be left entirely out, merely for the sake of getting rid of it at the end of a sentence or member of a sentence. Such ellipses, though frequent in ordinary writing, are not to be approved excepting in forms of law, &c. but whenever we do find them, it appears to us the governing word, if not previously given in a former part of the sentence, by which it may afterwards be understood, ought to be expressed. Walker says:

"Some writers separate the preposition from the noun or pronoun which it governs, in order to connect different prepositions with the same word: as, 'To suppose the zodiac and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to, themselves.' This construction, whether in the familiar or solemn style, is always inelegant, and should generally be avoided.—In forms of law, and the like, where fullness and exactness of expression must take place of every other consideration, it may be admitted."

But when it is not "avoided" by a writer, Murray does not authorize us to omit the first preposition, as Br. L. has done. He does not justify the following quotation of the example above named—"To suppose the zodiac and planets to be efficient, and antecedent to themselves." Without the preposition which we took the liberty to supply, Br. Loveland's language reads: "In favor our views." To us this appears to be imperfect. Unquestionably his sentence would have been more correct and less "inelegant" if he had conformed to Murray's rule, and expressed himself as follows:—

"In our reviews, we calculate, [purpose] to embrace remarks on theological works of different religious sects, which may have any bearing in favor of the views of Restorationists or against them."

In this way he would have avoided terminating a member of a sentence by a little word, more happily, and more grammatically as we conceive, than by leaving out that "little word" after he had made its insertion necessary.

THE RESTORATIONIST REVIEW will, we have no doubt, be a valuable publication, and we do most sincerely and ardently hope it may be liberally patronized by our friends in Maine and elsewhere. We shall be happy to forward to Br. Loveland the names of many subscribers in this State. The price will be but 85 cents in advance.

#### [From the Christian Examiner.] ON THE LOVE OF POWER.

[Continued from page 81.]

This passion derives strength and vehemence in our country from the common idea, that political power is the highest prize which society has to offer. We know not a more general delusion, nor is it the least dangerous. Instilled, as it is, in our youth, it gives infinite excitement to political ambition. It turns the active talent of the country to public stations as the supreme good, and makes it restless, intriguing, and unprincipled. It calls out hosts of selfish competitors for the comparatively few places, and encourages a bold, unblushing pursuit of personal elevation, which a just moral sense and self-respect in the community would frown upon and cover with shame. This prejudice has come down from past ages, and is one of their worst bequests. To govern others has always been thought the highest function on earth. We have a remarkable proof of the strength and pernicious influence of this persuasion, in the manner in which history has been written. Who fill the pages of history? Political and military leaders, who have lived for one end, to subdue and govern their fellow beings.—These occupy the foreground; and the people, the human race, dwindle into insignificance, and are almost lost behind their masters. The proper and noblest object of history, is, to record the vicissitudes of society, its spirit in different ages, the causes which have determined its progress and decline, and especially the manifestation and growth of its highest attributes and interests, of intelligence, of the religious principle, of moral sentiment, of the elegant and useful arts, of the triumphs of man over nature and himself. Instead of this, we have records of men in power, often weak, oftener wicked, who did little or nothing for the advancement of their age, who were in no sense its representatives, whom the accident of birth perhaps raised to influence. We have the quarrels of courtiers, the intrigues of cabinets, sieges and battles, royal births and deaths, and the secrets of a palace, that sink of lewdness and corruption. These are the staples of history. The inventions of print-

ing, of gunpowder, and the mariner's compass, were too mean affairs for history to trace. She had volumes for the plots and quarrels of Leicester and Essex in the reign of Elizabeth, but not a page for Shakespeare; and if Bacon had not filled an office, she would hardly have recorded his name, in her anxiety to preserve the deeds and sayings of that Solomon of his age, James the First.

We have spoken of the supreme importance which is attached to rulers and government, as a prejudice; and we think, that something may be done towards abating the passion for power, by placing this thought in a clearer light. It seems to us not very difficult to show, that to govern men is not as high a sphere of action as has been commonly supposed, and that those who have obtained this dignity, have usurped a place beyond their due in history and men's minds. We apprehend, indeed, that we are not alone in this opinion; that a change of sentiment on this subject has commenced and must go on; that men are learning that there are higher sources of happiness and more important agents in human affairs than political rule. It is one mark of the progress of society, that it brings down the public man and raises the private one. It throws power into the hands of untitled individuals, and spreads it through all orders of the community. It multiplies and distributes freely means of extensive influence, and opens new channels, by which the gifted mind, in whatever rank or condition, communicates itself far and wide. Through the diffusion of education and printing, a private man may now speak to multitudes, incomparably more numerous, than ancient or modern eloquence ever electrified in the popular assembly or the hall of legislation. By these instruments, truth is asserting her sovereignty over nations, without the help of rank, office or sword; and her faithful ministers will become more and more the lawgivers of the world.

We mean not to deny, we steadily affirm, that government is a great good, and essential to human happiness; but it does its good chiefly by a negative influence, by repressing injustice and crime, by securing property from invasion, and thus removing obstructions to the free exercise of human powers. It confers little positive benefit. Its office is, not to confer happiness, but to give men opportunity to work out happiness for themselves. Government resembles the wall which surrounds our lands; a needful protection, but rearing no harvests, ripening no fruits. It is the individual who must choose whether the enclosure shall be a paradise or a waste. How little positive good can government confer? It does not till our fields, build our houses, weave the ties which bind us to our families, give disinterestedness to the heart, or energy to the intellect and will. All our great interests are left to ourselves; and governments, when they have interfered with them, have obstructed, much more than advanced them. For example, they have taken religion into their keeping only to disfigure it. So education, in their hands, has generally become a propagator of servile maxims, and an upholder of antiquated errors. In like manner they have paralysed trade by their nursing care and multiplied poverty by expedients for its relief. Government has almost always been a barrier against which intellect has had to struggle; and society has made its chief progress by the minds of private individuals, who have outstripped their rulers, and gradually shamed them into truth and wisdom.

If we pass now to the consideration of that interest, over which government is expected chiefly to watch, and on which it is most competent to act with power, we shall not arrive at a result very different from what we have just expressed. We refer to property, or wealth. That the influence of political institutions on this great concern is important, inestimable, we mean not to deny. But as we have already suggested, it is chiefly negative. Government enriches a people by removing obstructions to their powers, by defending them from wrong, and thus giving them opportunity to enrich themselves. Government is not the spring of the wealth of nations, but their own sagacity, industry, enterprise, and force of character. To leave a people to themselves, is generally the best service their rulers can render. Time was, when sovereigns fixed prices and wages, regulated industry and expense, and imagined that a nation would starve and perish, if it were not guided and guarded like an infant. But we have learned, that men are their own best guardians, that property is safest under its own care, and that generally speaking, even great enterprises can better be accomplished by the voluntary association of individuals, than by the state. Indeed, we are met at every stage of this discussion by the truth, that political power is a weak engine compared with individual intelligence, virtue, and effort; and we are the more anxious to enforce this truth, because, through an extravagant estimate of government, men are apt to expect from it what they must do for themselves, and to throw upon it the blame which belongs to their own feebleness and improvidence.

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE.....PAUL.

GARDNER, FRIDAY, MAY 30.

ANOTHER CONVERSION IN THE MINISTRY. We learn by the *Gospel Advocate*, that a venerable preacher in the Baptist connexion, Rev. Mr. Dutcher of Gaines, N. Y. has lately renounced the doctrine of endless misery and embraced the more rational and godlike sentiment of universal salvation. Since he has discovered his former error and come to the light, he has been excommunicated from the Baptist church on account of embracing the faith once delivered to the saints. The *Advocate* says "he is an aged man, and appears strong in the faith of the Gospel. He is a well known, upright moral man and we ought to wish him God speed. Thus liberal principles are gaining ground, and even the aged veterans in the cause of orthodoxy are blessed by an increase of light."

"EDITORIAL COURTESY." We regret that our good friend, Br. Pickering of the *Christian Telescope*, should have given his readers to understand, that, after he had published our prospectus, &c. we could be so uncourteous, so unjustly large in our demands on his "editorial courtesy," as to complain of him because he merely "omitted to insert the appendages" to it; and this too without giving them a hint that we, on our part, ever advertised anything for him. Will he permit us to ask him, fraternally, if he ever "inserted" a "prospectus"—with or without "appendages"—for the *Intelligencer*? Did he ever advertise anything for us? Unless we are very much mistaken, he certainly never did. On the other hand, have we not inserted a prospectus, "appendages" and all, for him? Our papers of Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, and Oct. 12—besides something which will be found in another column of this day's paper—will answer this question conclusively. We are willing—it ever gives us pleasure—to advertise freely for our editorial brethren; but we confess, it is not altogether acceptable to us, that, after having done this—and after having requested a similar favor in return, much smaller in amount, and being refused its insertion, we should still be represented to others as singularly exorbitant in our demands.

In justice to Br. P. we must add, that the reason why he refused to insert a little notice, which we requested him to copy, (after having advertised for him,) was, that he feared it would injure his patronage. We thank him then for not giving it a place; for Heaven forbid we should be instrumental of injuring the patronage of the *Telescope*. All we ask is, that he would not leave his readers to conclude, that we are not more exorbitant than the rest of our brethren in our claims on his "editorial courtesy."

TO PATRONS. The meeting of the Eastern Association in Lewiston on the 25th and 26th of next month (June) will present a very favorable opportunity for subscribers to make their annual payments to the *Intelligencer*. We shall attend at that time in the expectation that those who are indebted for the present or past volume of the paper, will forward to us by some friend, who may be at the Association from their neighborhood, the amounts that may be due us. Two dollars paid at that time will be received in full for the present year's subscription. After that, it cannot be expected we should balance accounts for that sum. We give this notice thus early that our friends may meet our expectations and have time to govern themselves accordingly. It takes money—and a great deal of it too—to carry on this establishment; and we depend entirely upon individual subscribers for it. Remember, "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and cannot work without it. Those who have already paid for their papers will receive our warmest thanks for their laudable punctuality.

Upon looking over our accounts we find that a large number of our subscribers have not yet paid for the last year's papers. A majority of these we confidently hope and expect, will not suffer themselves much longer to neglect payment. Prompt payments alone will enable us to continue the publication of the *Intelligencer*—a long list of unsettled accounts will not pay our daily expenses or give us our daily bread—and we have therefore come to the determination, to strike from our list of patrons, at the close of the present year—all those who shall not have paid before that time for the last year's volume—and shall take the necessary measures to enforce the payment of the sums then due us by such delinquent subscribers. In this course we intend to persevere, and as soon as any subscriber is in arrears for two years papers, or 5 dollars, we shall stop his paper and then either compel payment, or if we are satisfied he is unable to pay—give up the demand.

It may be that some of those who appear delinquent on our books, may have paid some of our agents. Those of our agents therefore, who may have received payments for which they have not accounted to us, will see

the necessity of soon rendering us a statement of what they have received. As inquiry is still frequently made of us by agents and others, for the terms of the *Intelligencer* we will take this opportunity to inform them, that the terms are printed every week on the last page.

We frequently hear complaints made to us by subscribers, that they do not receive their papers regularly. A few days since a friend in Denmark, wrote us that his paper must be stopped, assigning as the only reason, that since a year ago last January, he has received but thirty-three numbers! The Post Master at North Turner informs us, that but two packages of the *Intelligencer* have been received at his office for four weeks past, and then both came in one mail, at the same time! Such things are really vexatious, and the causes of such failures ought to be speedily inquired into. Certain it is, that the papers belonging to our friend in Denmark and those directed to the Post Office in N. Turner, have as regularly as Friday morning comes, been packed up by us in this office and safely committed to the mail for their respective destinations; and what more can we do? Why we can try to find out what Post Master detains or destroys them; and this we will endeavor to do;—and when we shall have ascertained who he is, one John McLean at Washington shall assuredly hear of him.—We would thank all our subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly, to take some pains to ascertain where the fault is committed and notify us accordingly. We will do the rest. It may be well for orthodox Post Masters to be reminded, that their orthodoxy does not, in law, absolve them from their obligations to regard their oaths of office.

We have taken up too much room on our first page with mere verbal criticisms; we ask the indulgence of the reader and hope not to commit a like error again. Br. Loveland, we trust, will receive what we have said in the same spirit of kindness in which it was written.

The article on the "Love of Power," parts of which have occupied a considerable space on our first page for two or three weeks past, was written by Dr. Channing. It is an admirable piece of finished composition.

We have received the first and second number of the "Olive Branch and Christian Inquirer." From some statements made by the editor in his "Introduction," we are led to fear that the publication will prove of doubtful utility.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

To the Editor of the Christian Intelligencer.

SIR; A writer over the signature of "Caius" appeared in the *Christian Mirror* of the 16th inst. under the head of "Friendly Monitor, No. 20," making some remarks designed to show that the doctrine of the final holiness and happiness of all men is opposed both by the sacred scriptures and by the best laws of biblical criticism. Believing the gentleman rests on that as argument which is not argument, and that he has obtained conclusions from premises radically erroneous, I have thought it my duty to endeavor to undeceive, if possible, the writer and his readers. I should have noticed his remarks through the medium of the *Mirror*, the most proper organ of a communication on the subject, were I not satisfied from some former experience, that the Editor of that paper would not consent to allow the use of his columns to a person whose views on doctrinal subject do not agree with his own. I regret that that paper should deem it necessary to take such a one-sided course, because if a person is not willing that those he addresses should hear the other side of the story, it strengthens a suspicion that his cause would be endangered by a promulgation of the whole truth. I have no hostility towards the *Mirror*; but this fact I know would never give me admittance into the columns of that paper, and therefore I am induced to send the enclosed communication to you, trusting you will do me the favor to give it an insertion and send a copy of the *Intelligencer* to Caius, through the medium of Mr. Cummings to whom Caius is probably known.

## TO "CAIUS."

SIR; No apology, I trust, will be deemed necessary by yourself or others, for the liberty which I take in thus publicly addressing you. You have already, and voluntarily on your part, presented yourself to the public through the medium of the *Christian Mirror*, animadverting freely upon the religious doctrines of a class of men professing to be Christians, and preferring certain high and serious charges against their moral characters. It may not be a matter of surprise that you are met by a rejoinder, and surely it does not become a man of your boldness and confidence to shrink from a fair investigation of the subject you have thus publicly and voluntarily introduced.

The course which I shall take in the examination of your remarks, will be the

simple one of quoting your words containing the most prominent ideas, as they stand in the order of your own arrangement, and commenting on them as I proceed. You commence the article, to which I allude, as follows:

"ARE THERE FEW THAT BE SAVED?"

"What reasonable man can believe that Christ taught the doctrine of universal salvation? If so, why was he hated, opposed and derided by the great body of the Jews? Why was he put to an ignominious death, if he assured them that all should be saved? The passage above named is itself an evidence, were there no other, that he taught a quite different doctrine. Who would be so senseless as to ask a Universal preacher at the present day, after hearing him preach time after time, if he believed that only a few would be saved? The question, then of itself is an evidence that the Jews did not understand him thus to preach."

In reply to your first question—"What reasonable man can believe that Christ taught the doctrine of universal salvation?" I shall only observe that there are thousands of respectable and intelligent citizens in the United States, who, however you may think to the contrary, enjoy the reputation of being "reasonable men," and who not only can, but do, seriously and fervently believe that Christ taught the doctrine to which you are, perhaps honestly, opposed. When they hear Christ say, "all that the Father giveth me shall come unto me" (having given him "the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession," having "committed all things into his hands," &c.)—when they hear him say, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me"—no man can come unto me except the Father who sent me draw him," and "he who cometh unto me shall in no wise be cast out,"—when they hear Christ say such things, and a multitude of others declarative of the same glorious end, they as "reasonable men," under obligations to listen with reverence to, and to embrace with a ready faith, the doctrines which he taught "who spake as man never spake"—who "came to save the world" and who will "finish the work which the Father gave him to do," cannot avoid believing that Christ taught the sentiment to which you seem to be so bitterly opposed. Clemens Alexandrinus, Origen, Gregory Nyssen, Didymus, Evagrius Ponticus, and a host of other early Christian Fathers;—Abp. Tillotson, Dr. Bennett, Bp. Burnet, Bp. Newton, Dr. Rust, Bp. of Dornore, Dr. Cheyne, Jeremiah White, Wm. Law, Hartley, Chevalier Ramsay, Coppin, Worthington, Stonehouse, Dr. Cogan, and a multitude of other exalted men and distinguished divines, of a later day, as well as many of the most learned and exemplary citizens now living in Europe and America have believed, the doctrine of universal salvation. Shall we admit the force of your charitable innuendo, that none of these are entitled to the appellation of "reasonable men"? Cannot a person be a "reasonable man" unless he thinks and believes as you do? If indeed, they are not "reasonable men," let them merit pity rather than your denunciations; for "reason" is a divine endowment, and he who is not blest with it, instead of being criminal for the want of it, and obnoxious to the censures of others, is entitled to their generous sympathies and should receive indulgent treatment at their hands.

It may be, that according to what you consider as constituting a "reasonable man," you, dear sir, are the only reasonable man in Christendom. You can say this if you please,—and the statement would be no less modest than the intimation involved in your first question;—but all it would furnish evidence of, would be your own egotism, bigotry and uncharitableness—qualities by the way that seem not to be strangers in your communion. But

2d. If Christ taught the doctrine of universal salvation, "why was he hated, opposed and derided by the great body of the Jews?"

An answer, sufficient for this question you may perhaps find, by examining your own bosom. Why, sir, do you "hate, oppose and deride" those professed ministers of Christ who "teach the doctrine of universal salvation"? You will, surely meet with no greater difficulty in finding a reason why the Jews opposed Christ, on the supposition that he "taught the doctrine of universal salvation," than you will in ascertaining the reason why you and your brethren oppose those who now teach the same doctrine. Principles do not change with time. I should say that the reason why the ancient Pharisees and people of your sect "hate, oppose and deride" the preachers of Universal salvation, is, because this doctrine lays the axe at the root of those partial and exclusive systems of faith, and humbles the spiritual pride and discourteousness the intolerance naturally growing out of them. The Jews, you well know sir, believed in a limited salvation, & thought that they, as "the elect," were alone the heirs of eternal bliss. It is not necessary for me to say that you believe the same in relation to yourselves. And if the Jews were dissatisfied because the prodigal son was received under the Gospel; that they were assured, "publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of heaven before you"; that Christ, instead of bringing salvation for them exclusively, "brought salvation for the ends of the earth,"—if, I say, the Jews were dissatisfied with this doctrine—a doctrine which destroyed their exclusive hopes and promised the "non-elect" as great a share in the salvation of

heaven as they expected for themselves alone,—it is not difficult to conceive why they "hated, opposed and derided Christ," on your supposition that he taught a more extensive salvation than was agreeable to their partial wishes—viz. universal salvation. At least, if you can account for your opposition to the same doctrine, you can readily furnish an answer why the limitations of Christ's day were opposed to him.

3d. "Why was he put to an ignominious death, if he assured them that all should be saved?"

The same reason that will account for the hostility, manifested in any form and by any persons in ancient or modern times, against the preaching of the doctrine that "all shall be saved," will answer for this question as well as for the former. "Hated, opposition and derision," especially when growing out of religious notions—partial religious notions—will not, if power is on the side of the hater, stop short of the "ignominious death" of the persons "derided."

"Caius" thinks it very strange that any persons should oppose another who "assures them that all should be saved."—You and your brethren then have many inconsistencies to answer for among yourselves. Do not you, do not they, oppose those who give such assurances? Let them abate their "hostility," withdraw their "opposition," and suppress their "derision," and they will, according to your own opinions, become consistent. It is this very hostility, this opposition, this derision, which leads to the "ignominious death," of those whom the hostile party deem heretical. Why was the memory of Didymus of Alexandria condemned on account of his being a Universalist, in the Fifth General Council, in Constantinople? How came Ponticus to be anathematized for believing in Universal Salvation in the third century? Why did John Calvin promote the burning of Servetus for being a Unitarian? What should induce our pious calvinistic forefathers to hang Quakers in New-England? And why do so many of your sect at the present time seem to want nothing but the power to put every Universalist in the country, not only out of the circle of church fellowship and even of social good will, but out of existence? As my soul lives, I do believe—and this without the shadow of a doubt—that if your denomination had the power it has lost and is striving to regain,—let this government be an ecclesiastical one and let them hold the reins of it—and banishment or death would be the penalty of believing in Universal Salvation. I do not design to judge men unjustly, but if we may believe what would be, from the spirit we see manifested by many (I will not say all) of our religious opponents, I cannot doubt that it would pursue its victim to tortures and crucifixion.

But you say, we are wrong, we are dangerous members of society, and therefore you are opposed to us and withhold fellowship from us. Very well. So the Jews thought Christ was a deceiver, an impostor, that he taught a licentious doctrine, &c. and therefore they were opposed to him. It is a fact, my friend, which I may safely challenge you to deny, that all the hostility which the Jews entertained towards our blessed Saviour arose from the consideration that he did not regard them as the exclusive objects of his favor,—that he proclaimed a salvation more extensive than suited their own partial desires.—They were not offended with Christ because he told them that they should be saved,—of this they were already convinced—but they hated him because he assured them that "publicans and harlots should go into the kingdom of heaven before them," and that they were to come in afterwards—not having the prior right, not having the first seats, but obtaining salvation only in common with those whom they considered as the "non-elect,"—"sinners."—And is not such a doctrine, as applied to you, equally unwelcome? Do you like to be told, that you have no stronger claim on heaven, no greater reason to expect salvation, than "sinners"? those whom you look upon as out of the covenant, unregenerate? Do you feel to say, if all men are going to heaven I have no desire to go there? Very well, you then know precisely how the Jews felt in the time of our Saviour, and can as easily account for their hostility to Christ as I can for your opposition to us. The truth is, whatever serves to place men on a level, to strip the proud of their fancied superiority over others; whatever serves to humble the arrogant, partial and exclusive feelings of the human heart, and to make men as dependant as are those whom they "hate, oppose and despise," will be unacceptable to, and opposed by, those who are affected by it.

Your statement, that the question, "Are there few that be saved?" "is in itself an evidence that Christ taught a different doctrine," as also your criticisms on the words "eternal," "forever and ever," &c. I shall attend to hereafter. In the mean time I subscribe myself, Yours, &c.

CAIUS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

## "CINCINNATUS."

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to say that I have regretted to notice certain innuendoes with which your correspondent "Cincinnati" has concluded both of his communications in relation to Mr. Cobb. They do appear to me to be highly unnecessary and unfortunate. Mr. C. is not a man to

be compared to "a servile spaniel," as he was in Cincinnati's first article, nor is it either decorous or just to speak of his defence which he offered for his vote in the Legislature as being a mere kick of "an ass." Such allusions cannot, in my opinion, but injure the cause of Cincinnati. They give an unfavorable character to his communications, and will subtract from the weight they otherwise would have.

I am not, sir, defending Mr. Cobb's vote. I think it an erroneous one, and quite inconsistent with Mr. C.'s devotion to a more liberal religion than what is taught in Waterville College. I believe this Institution to be a mere sectarian one, a fact which as Cincinnati justly avers, is plainly perceived in the circumstance that no person can hold an office of government or instruction in the College, who is not a Calvinist Baptist, nor can any young men, except they belong to that sect, receive a theological education in the Institution. True, Mr. Cobb says it is a "State institution." If by this he meant that it is not sectarian, how comes it that only one sect in the "State" have any control in the College? If it is a "State institution," ought it not, in its government, to be as liberal as is the government of the State to which persons of any faith are equally eligible? If it is a State institution, as is contended since Maine has adopted it as her child, the parent ought not to let it dogmatize over its other children and deprive them of their just weight and influence in the family. Let the parent feed it, but don't let it give the child instruments with which it intends to knock the other children's brains out.

I should rejoice, if we had, really, a State College in Maine—one where no one sect was admitted to exclusive favor,—one where all sects but one were not thrust out of its privileges. There ought to be a purely literary college, having no manufactory of ministers attached to it, ready to receive the students, as soon as they obtain their degrees, and convert them into proselyting priests. Nor is there any need that the President and other officers of instruction should always, if they ought ever to be, ministers. Let ministers attend to the service which they were ordained ministers for,—preach,—and endeavor to reform bad men. They are generally the least qualified for literary stations. They have creeds which set limits and bounds to all their studies. Are ministers generally as extensively informed in other branches of literature than that of divinity, as scholars of other professions? I believe they are not. Their acquaintance with the world and the wants of society is generally imperfect. Gloomy and morose, they are but ill calculated to engage the affections and secure the attention and good will of scholars. The company of such men is generally a burden to young men. Why? Because their gloominess and long sighs, are repugnant to that cheerfulness which is as necessary as it is natural to youth. A literary institution ought, in my poor opinion, to call into its government men with a sole view to their literary qualifications—always having a regard, to be sure, to their moral worth. And such men are as often, yea, oftener, found among other professions than that of the clergy.

But it is fashionable to put all our literary institutions into the hands of the clergy, and that too of ministers all of one sect. What is this for? Why, every body knows what it is for. It is to drill and discipline the rising generation for the ranks of orthodoxy. Let a young man enter college, and from first to last he is lectured and beset by his clerical officers, to be "converted," to go through all the horrors and ecstasies of a calvinistic new-birth. He must have more than ordinary nerve to get out of college without being prostrated and cramped in his mental energies by these men. And when they get up the "revival"—the great object of the college faculty,—he is persuaded to go from the college into the next adjacent building, and there spend three or four years in learning to preach orthodoxy.—This is the secret of the fashion of always having ministers to instruct college students, and ought to be known to the State and fairly removed. I now have a son nearly fitted for college, and want to send him somewhere, where he can attend to his studies without running the hazard of coming out of college a gloomy, half-distracted and useless fanatic. Where shall I send him? I have paid my proportion of taxes to Bowdoin and Waterville Colleges, but surely I shall not dare to send him to either. Cambridge is the most anti-sectarian University in New-England, and though it will be a great expense to me, I shall be compelled to send him there.

We may have "State colleges"—but unfortunately they are State sectarian ones. As such I never would vote to give them a cent of the public's money.

PUBLIS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to the great length of the communication of "Caius," to whom we were under prior obligations, we are compelled this week to defer the insertion of the letter to Mr. Dods, and the article of "E. H." till our next.

"Lincoln" is received. When we have time to prepare his manuscript for the printer, and have room to insert his communication in the paper, it will be our pleasure to gratify him. Several articles from "Juv-nus Ignotus" are received.

## THE CHRONICLE.

AND CATCH THE MANNERS LIVING AS THEY RISE.  
GARDINER, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1828.

MR. BARNETT PETERS, of Portland, is authorized to act as general Agent for the *Intelligencer*.

**DUTY ON MOLASSES.** The new Tariff imposes an additional duty of 5 cents per gallon on molasses imported from the West Indies. This duty is thought to be greatly injurious to the people of Maine, particularly the merchants and lumbermen. In Portland, where it is thought business will be most seriously affected, when the news arrived of the concurrence of the House in the amendments of the Senate, the bells were tolled, flags on the shipping in the port were hoisted half-mast high, and a procession was formed bearing the emblems of suspended industry, and marched at the tolling of the bells through the streets. Every Senator and member of the House from New-England was strongly opposed to that part of the Tariff bill which imposed this additional duty on molasses, though considering the protection which other parts of the bill afforded to the growers of wool, the manufacturers and some other branches of business, about half of the members from New-England—we believe a small majority, reluctantly voted for the whole on its final passage.

As far as we can understand the bearings of the objectionable item, it appears that so far as the molasses trade concerns the consumption of that article in families, the merchant will sustain little loss; for if he has to pay an additional duty of 5 cents, he will increase his price on sale and the loss finally comes out of the consumer alone. But this additional price, will, it is thought, put a stop to the distillation of molasses into N. E. Rum, as the distiller cannot hereafter manufacture rum so low as to find a market for it in competition with the western whiskey which must be offered for a lower price. Hence so much molasses as formerly was imported, will not be required in the State, and consequently there will not be so large a market for lumber which is given in exchange at the West Indies for that article. The lumberman, then, will be injured, for he will not be able to sell all his lumber; the merchant will be injured, for his business will be reduced; the distiller will be injured, for he can no longer make rum at a profit; and the consumers will be injured, for they must give probably from two to five cents more on a gallon for molasses than formerly.

These things are truly unfortunate for us, but being friends of our country and the laws, we must submit to what we have not been able to avoid. There is this consolation yet left to patriotism;—that the tax which we must pay will benefit our southern brethren, who are thereby encouraged to manufacture more molasses and to distill whiskey under more favorable circumstances. Personal and local interests should cheerfully lend to the general welfare, and if the duty we have to pay on molasses is the means of encouraging our friends at the south, we ought not to complain,—especially since other items in the Tariff bill are to operate greatly in favor of New-England interests at the sacrifice of the South. If it should turn out that the protection afforded by the bill on wool and woollen manufacturers, on hemp, &c. is more than equal to the disadvantage of the duty on molasses, then our whole we shall have no just reason to complain. But whether this will be the case or not remains to be proved by experiment.

The Committee of the House, to whom was referred the subject of the assault by Mr. Jarvis on Mr. Adams, private Secretary of the President, have made two separate reports—one from the majority and the other from the minority of the Committee. The former declares that Mr. Jarvis was guilty of contempt of the House and merits the censure of that body, but recommends that no farther order be taken on the subject—in other words, that he should not be censured. The latter denies the right of the House to have anything to do about the business. The former report was made by Mr. McDuffie, and the other by Mr. P. P. Barbour. Both reports are very long. We have not room for either in our columns.

The Committee on retrenchments have also made two reports, one by the majority and the other by the minority. One thinks that there has been a want of economy in the expenditures of the public money on the part of the Executive;—the other contends that there has been no such want.

Congress no doubt adjourned on Monday last.

How is this? In an advertisement of the Stage Agent, in the *Waldo Democrat*, the public is informed, that the "Belfast, Camden and Thomaston Stage leaves Belfast every day (Sunday excepted) at 10 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Thomaston at six o'clock same morning, in season to take the stage to Portland same day." This is truly rapid travelling—to arrive at a distance of 30 miles

from Belfast four hours before leaving that town.

Since the above was in type, we have received Wednesday's Belfast paper in which the "10" is altered into 1.

**JOHN BAKER** has had his trial before the British Court in Fredericton and been found guilty! He has since been sentenced to pay a fine and be imprisoned! On trial he offered no other plea than that he was an American citizen, denying the right of the court to try him. We doubt whether our government will thus consent that our citizens shall be dragged from their homes and tried before a foreign court and punished—and that too for not yielding submission to the authority of Great Britain.

The British have stationed troops on the N. E. Boundary, near the American Encampment.

**IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.** The President, as is stated in the papers, has appointed *Hon. James Barbour*, the present Secretary of War, Minister to England;—*Gen. Peter B. Porter*, of N. Y. Secretary of War, vice Gov. Barbour, appointed minister;—and *Gen. Wm. H. Harrison*, Senator from Ohio, Minister to Columbia.

**RUFUS C. VOSE**, Esq. of Augusta has been appointed by Maj. Gen. Chandler, Aid-de-camp and orderly officer of this Division of Militia, with the rank of Major.

Our friend in Norway and another in Portland, will accept our thanks for sending us copies of Mr. Walker's *Gleaner*. We shall notice it in our next.

**A COLT.** Any person visiting this place who may wish to see the largest horse ever known in this quarter will be gratified by calling at *McLellan's stable* in this village. There is a colt there three years old in June, which is now no less than 18 hands high, and in every respect well proportioned to his height. Beside him, horses of the common size look small indeed. He is owned by Mr. John Beedle of Richmond.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the N. York Evening Post.

"WASHINGTON May 21, 1828.  
The wine bill was ordered to a third reading to-day by a small majority. Whether it will pass the House to-morrow is quite uncertain. The following are the duties proposed by the bill.

On wines of France, Germany, Spain and the Mediterranean, when imported in casks, unless specially enumerated, 15 cents per gallon, except the red wines of France and Spain, when not imported in bottles, which shall pay only 10 cents per gallon.

On wines of all countries when imported in bottles or cases, unless specially enumerated; on wines of Sicily, and on all wines not enumerated, whether imported in bottles, cases or casks, 30 cents per gallon, in addition to the duties now existing on the bottles, when thus imported.

On Sherry and Maderia wines, whether imported in bottles, cases or casks, 50 cents per gallon, in addition to the duty on the bottles, when so imported.

To go into operation on the 1st Jan. next—wines then in store to pay the new duties.

**PERPETUAL MOTION.** Dr. Giraud, of Baltimore, announces that he has invented a perpetual motion machine. The following is his description of it.

**To scientific Mechanics and others.**  
The dead point is gained, and perpetual motion is discovered by J. J. Giraud, Physician, of the city of Baltimore. It cannot be denied. The thing itself is simple, and a trifling expense will convince the most incredulous.

**Description of the perpetual Machine.**  
A sunk spur wheel of a certain diameter, with a round hole at its hub, is placed upon a short round tube, which acts as a journal and shaft, and does not pass the hub of the wheel. One end of this tube must be fixed solidly on a plumb line block, and the other part supports the sunk spur wheel. A shaft of a certain length passes through this tube by one of its sides, which is round; and the part which fills the space of the tube, of the thickness of the hub, must be smaller for the purpose of leaving a certain space between the said shaft and the inside of the tube, so that they may not touch each other.

That part of the shaft which is outside and near the opening of the hub and the wheel is square, and receives a large pinion of a certain diameter. Between the large pinion and the sunk spur wheel, there is a very small pinion which works with the two wheels.—It is placed upon a long axle-tree, which is supported by the plumb line block, where the shaft of the sunk spur wheel terminates, and the said block plumb line supports the other extremity of the axle of the pinion. On that axle a fly wheel is placed. Another wheel of a very simple construction is placed on the shaft behind the sunk spur wheel.

On the border of each of these wheels are placed two equal weights of a certain weight—the one opposite the other, and so fixed as to balance each other exactly.

The parts of the machine properly calculated and made according to the above direction, the action and re-action of the two wheels lend an equal power to both; and the fly wheel, acting as an excitator of both the powers propels the machine alone.

If, in the place of the wheel which is placed behind the sunk spur wheel, we substitute a pedal water wheel with weights proper to both, for the purpose of opposing a resistance to the column of water which the pedal embraces, it will require but a small power to turn it—and in the same way *mutatis mutandis*, it may be applied to all mechanical operations.

**BOSTON HARBOUR.** The Mayor of this city has received a letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, stating that a bill, which originated in the House of Representatives, has passed

to its third reading in the Senate, by which \$87,000 is appropriated for the preservation of Deer Island in this harbour; and that \$32,000 is appropriated for the purpose of removing the Bar at the mouth of Merrimack River, by erecting Piers or other work.

**VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH.** A cause was tried the day before yesterday, in the fourth and sixth, ward courts, which excited some attention. It was an action brought by the corporation of this city against Miles Chambers, for selling goods on two several Sundays, contrary to an ordinance of the corporation, passed in accordance with the laws of the state, authorising that body to legislate for the suppression of immorality, and to regulate the sale and exposure of goods.—The Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiffs. The penalty is five dollars for each offence. *New-York Pa.*

The last intelligence from England was by the *Amethyst*, packet ship, at this port; but the Continental dates are not later than those received direct from Havre at New-York. It seems to be taken for granted that the Emperor of Russia intends to take possession of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia—but whether he will order a further advance into the Turkish Empire remains to be determined. We have not yet seen any official declaration of the Russian Government respecting their intentions in this invasion. *Boston Eve. Gaz.*

**Yellow Fever at Havana.**—The yellow fever was raging at Havana 2d inst. with great violence. A Spanish 74 had, it was said, 200 men on the sick list. An English merchantmen had lost all her crew; and several American vessels had sustained losses.

A sheep, was butchered in Saybrook, Conn. on the 3d inst. which weighed when dressed 108 1-4 lbs. and had 24 lbs. tried tallow. Its fleece, which was only of 10 1-2 months growth, being sheared from the skin, weighed 8 lbs.

Mr. King, implicated in the Morgan affair is said to be on his way to New-York, from Arkansas, to surrender himself for trial.

In Congress, the bill to provide for opening and making a Military Road in Maine, was amended as follows:

"Section 1, lines five and six, strike out the word 'Mattawakeag,' and in lieu thereof, insert *Mattawakeag*. Same section, strike out the proviso."

**NOTICE.** The Editor expects to preach next Sabbath at the Old Church, in this village.

## MARRIED,

In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Jonathan Wade, to Miss Lucy Smith.

## DIED,

In Hallowell, on Wednesday, Caroline P. youngest child of Col. Andrew Masters, aged 11 months.

In Mobile, John O. Webster, Esq. of this town.

In Waterville, April 29th, Miss Mary M. Farland, aged 44. In the death of Miss M. Farland, an aged and widowed mother mourns the loss of an amiable and only surviving daughter, who seemed her chief earthly prop,—brothers are deprived of a most kind and affectionate sister, and society of one of its brightest ornaments and one of its most valuable members. All who have had intercourse with her have found her always in the practice of the principles of justice, meekness and truth; and the sick and dying have seen in her kind offices, and in the gracious words that proceeded from her lips, the image of the Saviour's love. Ever since she came to years of understanding she has been a firm and unwavering believer in the Gospel of universal salvation through Christ, and embraced the earliest opportunity to become a member of the Universalist Church of Christ in Waterville after its formation.

In the Gospel which she professed, she lived, and it lived in her heart. It taught her how to enjoy her blessings, proving the science of happiness, in seasons of health, it imparted largely of rational consolation to her heart when death took away several of her family connexions; and it made soft her bed of sickness and her pillow of death. The writer of this article called on her a few days before her death, and found her, as usual, happy. In the course of our conversation, I said to her, How strange to you must appear the remarks of those who say of our system of faith, "if it be true, it is of no consequence for us to know it." Of what value to you, especially for the last two years, has been every thing else, in comparison with the knowledge of the truth? "Poor creatures," said she, with her heart swelling and her eyes watering with feelings of sympathy for her benighted fellow creatures, "O that they might taste and see! The knowledge of the truth has been the happiness of my life; and especially during my long and lingering sickness it has been my meat and drink; I could not have lived without it." Speaking of her departure which she expected was near at hand, she said, "I contemplate the sleep of death with no more unpleasant sensations than I think of lying down in a night's refreshing sleep to awake the ensuing morning." Such was the fullness of her enjoyment of the Gospel, that death seemed already swallowed up in victory, and she felt to be reclining on the bosom of Him who is the Resurrection and the Life. May all who profess the same faith, especially those who are members of the church to which she belonged, realize the importance of a suitable engagement in the cause of the heavenly religion of Jesus, which to her was so rich a blessing.—[Comm.]

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

## ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 24, Schrs. Debuture, Wait, Boston; Thomas, Robinson, Falmouth; Sally Ann, Providence; Tryal, Landerkin, Providence; Achsah Parker, Bennet, Sandwich.

Sunday, May 25, Brig Abby Jones, Gay, N. York. Schrs. Polly & Nancy, Osgood, Portsmouth; Henry, Nichols, Boston; Commerce, Manning, Salem.

## SAILED.

Monday, May 26, Schrs. John, Groves, Providence; Roxanna, Jenkins, Seixante.

**PROPOSALS** for publishing a new Universalist Periodical Work. The Subscribers, believing that reasons now exist, in the circumstances of the community, for commencing in this region, another work devoted to the interests of the doctrine of Universal Grace and Love, and hoping they may be useful by conducting a work of this nature, hereby issue proposals for its publication. The principal objects, which, as Editors, they will endeavor to keep in view, are as follows:

1. To notify changes in the community relative to the denomination to which they belong, and announce intelligence affecting its concerns; such as, meetings of Conventions and Associations; Ordinations and Installations; Conversions; Formation of Societies and Churches; Admissions into the Ministry; Obituaries, &c. &c.

2. To expose the measures adopted by crafty, arrogant, and ambitious leaders of sects among us, by which they accumulate immense funds, subvert the interests of the Christian establishment, and build up the exclusive and threatening cause they have espoused, on the ruins of our civil liberties, on evasion of the spirit of our Laws, on prostrated reason, and on misinterpretations of the Holy Scriptures.

3. To proclaim the glorious tidings of the grace of God, by explaining and illustrating the Scriptures; and by using all other laudable means to promote that most important object.

Desiring to accommodate those who wish to take but one paper, the Editors will devote a portion of their columns to the current news.

This work, then, being a medium through which to send abroad intelligence to sound an alarm and thereby arouse the community to a sense of impending danger, and to communicate a knowledge of the Gospel of God's grace, they propose to denominate it *THE TRUMPET*. And if the Trumpet sound "with an inviting voice," it will give not an "uncertain sound," but alarm where alarm is necessary; if it be, indeed, "the trumpet of the Gospel," the Editors will hope for a share of patronage from an intelligent, inquiring and discerning community.

**TERMS.** The Trumpet will be printed on good paper, in a sheet of Royal size, and published every Saturday, at Boston, or Cambridge. The price will be two dollars, if paid in advance; to which fifty cents will be added, if not paid within six months from the commencement of subscription.

Agents who become responsible for six subscribers, shall, each year, receive a volume thereof, so long as they retain their responsibility; and the same proportion for a less or greater number.

No subscription received for less than one year, except the money be paid on subscribing.

It is expected that the publication of the work will be commenced on the first Saturday in July next, previously to which, it is requested subscription papers be returned either to—  
RUSSELL STREETER, Waterville, or  
THOMAS WHITTEMORE, Cambridgeport.

**PROSPECTUS** by BOWEN & CUSHING for enlarging at the commencement of the tenth volume, *The Universalist Magazine*, printed at Boston, devoted to the propagation of liberal Christianity, and the Rev. & Civil Institutions of our Country. To be Edited by Rev. HOSIAH BALLOU, Rev. SEBASTIAN STREETER and Rev. HOSIAH BALLOU 2d.

The Magazine has been nearly nine years before the public, being the oldest paper in the States, and we believe in the world, which has professedly advocated the boundless and unchanging goodness of God to every intelligent being in the universe. It has, we believe, done much good, and as it is to be ever more improved, at the commencement of the next volume, it is thought its usefulness will be much increased, by receiving a much more extensive circulation than heretofore.

Its religious principles will continue to be the existence of one God, "one Lord, Jesus Christ," and "Glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." It will fearlessly attack the prevailing errors and vices of the age, even in their strongholds; and point their sources to the means of becoming respectable and happy. It will maintain, at all times, the doctrine that, "Justice is the best policy." Finally, it will point its readers to the precepts and examples of Christ, as a sure foundation for every social and moral virtue.

In politics it will take what is called neutral ground, independently defending, however, our civil and religious liberties, purchased by the toil and blood of our patriotic fathers, and dear as existence to the human race, and the basis of the weak, foreign and domestic, general and local. Its readers will be made acquainted with the varying politics and movements of the old world, as well as those of our South American neighbors; so that those who subscribe for the Magazine, will not need, as heretofore, any other paper.

Its columns will be open to all denominations of religion, for fair discussions, on all religious and moral subjects. The Editor intend to be impartial, and to grant all orders an equal privilege (freely) to defend their religious tenets, reserving, however, to themselves the right of judging whether communications be written in the spirit of the Gospel of Peace, without which they will not feel bound to admit them.

This is an interesting period. The enemies of liberal Christianity are awake, and on the alert. They are compassing sea and land to make proselytes. No man is so eligible for counteracting the effects of the beggling and missionary business than the press; and we do hope the friends of our free institutions, the friends of God and man, the friends of free inquiry, will give us, and through us, our civil and religious liberties, a large support.

As the price of the Magazine will not be enhanced, and its expenses more than doubled, it cannot be afforded unless the number of its subscribers are doubled at least.

Its location in Boston will give it advantages not to be realized in any other place in New-England. The literary institutions of the city, the number of mails that arrive and depart every day, bringing and spreading the earliest intelligence of passing events, foreign and domestic, will present the editors advantages, of which they will endeavor to avail themselves for the benefit of their patrons.

Those who feel friendly to the cause in which we are engaged, are requested to circulate this prospectus, and to use "all fair and honorable means" to obtain subscribers. It is particularly necessary that those who subscribe, should send in their names by the first of June next.

**CONDITIONS.** The Magazine will be published every Friday; the first number to be issued, June 20, 1828. It will be neatly printed on a Royal sheet of good paper, with fair type, at two dollars per ann. in advance. Any person obtaining six subscribers, and forwarding the money by the first of June next, shall be entitled to the Magazine for one year. No subscription will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the publishers, until all arrears are paid. Universalist Ministers, generally, are requested to act as agents.

All communications to the publishers, Boston, Mass. post paid, will receive prompt attention.

**PROPOSALS** for enlarging the *Christian Telescope* and *Universalist Miscellany*. The Publisher of the *Christian Telescope*, in order to increase its circulation and render it more useful in the cause of truth, and the spread of pure and undefiled religion; proposes, by and with the consent of his present patrons, to enlarge his paper to a super royal sheet at the commencement of the fifth volume; the first No. of which will be issued on the first Saturday in November next. By this means he hopes to give more general satisfaction to those who now exert themselves to pay for two papers, instead of one; as his will contain a general summary of passing events, the news of the week, legislative and congressional proceedings, and will be open for the admission of mercantile and other advertisements; and in short, will contain all that generally constitutes a newspaper, and a religious paper united.

This alteration will not take place, unless by the general consent of his present patrons; who, as well as others, disposed to become subscribers, are requested to signify their wishes to him or his agents, previous to November next, that he may be guided by the same.

**CONDITIONS.** The *Christian Telescope* will be printed on a super royal sheet of good paper, in folio form, with new and handsome type, on some suitable day in the latter part of each week, and sent to subscribers at its present price—three dollars per year, or two dollars, if paid within six months from the time of subscribing. About one half of the paper will be devoted to News and Advertisements, and the other to its present purpose—the spread of truth, and the cause of Liberal Christianity.

**PROSPECTUS of the Restorationist Review.** By SAMUEL C. LOVELL. Among the various publications of the Universalists, we have not one that professes to be a general review. Authors of our own denomination are, at this day, becoming numerous, and, as might be expected, are often discordant. Among others with whom we are daily conversant, we find no less variety of strange and contradictory sentiments. A religious review, could it be conducted with ability, impartiality and candor, it is thought, would not fail of being accessible to our brethren; and might extend likewise a happy influence to the general society of other denominations. The doctrine of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is, confessedly, no other, than one system of divine truth. "There is one body, one spirit, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all." From these considerations, we state that the design of this work is to promote unity of feeling, and, so far as practicable, harmony in doctrine. In our criticism, we mean to be liberal and fair; in censure, as sparing as propriety and a general aim to support the interest of religion, will permit. Should the hypocrite occasionally feel keenness of severe rebuke, or the artful, that his devices are in danger of exposure, we have only to say, that the general interests of the religious community will not allow much sympathy for the sorrows of the former, nor any passive concessions to the cunning of the latter. We shall feel a high degree of satisfaction, in finding that our labors tend to protect the innocent and unwary from the treachery of their wiles.

It may, perhaps, be thought that we assume much in taking a stand as the umpire of authors, and that we are endeavoring to fix in divinity a standard of human orthodoxy. But such notions, we entirely disclaim. We would, by no means, assume anything beyond our rights. We make no pretensions to infallibility; we ask no servile submission; nor demand any rights which belong to others. We claim no received authority from bishops, archbishops, doctors of divinity, nor any of those peculiar distinctions that are known in the religious world. Our steady aim will be to commend ourselves, as faithful laborers, to every man's conscience in the sight of God. Of all these things, we hope to make full proof by our works.

In our reviews, we calculate to embrace remarks on the theological works of different religious sects, which may have any particular bearing in favor or against the views of Restorationists, interspersed with many general and special remarks on the subjects of which they treat. In our remarks, we calculate to comprise whatever may be thought useful or entertaining in relation to those subjects. All works of a moral or religious nature will be considered as coming within the purview of our plan. We may occasionally notice other subjects, and, more especially, where they have a relative connexion with those of the Scriptures; but such notices will be less frequent. We shall not confine ourselves to recent publications, but shall sometimes notice, in our reviews, those of some considerable standing.

Besides reviews, we propose another department, which shall embrace notices of recent publications, and in a third, to give a list of new works, which, as respects our own State, shall be complete, so far as known. A miscellaneous department of original and selected pieces, suited to the general character of the work, it is thought would be suitable to give it variety and interest; especially, to such as are not profited by elaborate discussions.

The Editor is sensible, that, on his part, he engages in a work of no small moment. It will require the best and unremitting exercise of his mental faculties. How fully he shall be able to accomplish the various objects of the work, and the anticipations of his brethren, will remain to be decided only by actual experiment. He confesses that he approaches it with no small degree of diffidence, but not without feelings of engagedness that prompt to mental exertion and assiduous perseverance.

**CONDITIONS.** The work is to be published in a duodecimo form, once in two months, each number containing 48 pages, and to commence as soon as sufficient encouragement shall be given.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar per year, payable at the end of the year. A discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed those who pay in advance, or within three months from the reception of the first number.

Agents will be allowed a deduction of one sixth, when they take the whole responsibility of collecting and making remittances; and six cents each for every hundred responsible subscriber, without further accountability.

The work will be sent to any part of the country, where conveyance is practicable, at the expense of subscribers, in such manner as they shall prescribe.

Subscription papers to be returned to the Editor in Reading, or to D. Watson, Printer, Woodstock, Vermont.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.** (CHARGE)—EB&N CENTRE No. 3, *Perley's Magazine*, has received by the arrivals this spring an extensive variety of Fashionable and Seasonable articles of almost every description, consisting in part of Satin Levantines, a beautiful article, French and India Levantines, from 25 6d to 6s; elegant plain and figured Goss's Napies; Taffeta Silks; colored Florences; Suchaws; Sunsets; Fancy Hanks of every description; Ebit, do.; elegant Gartered Ribbons; Belt do.; sils. Hosiery and Gloves; Swiss Muslins; Jacquett do.; figured, striped and plain Cambrics; Leno Cambrics; Leno Hdkfs.; 5-8, 3-4 and 6-4 Bombazines bro. and fancy colored Batiste; Secrec-sucker Gingham; common do. for 1s; a variety of soft dressed Linens and Long Lawes; Boudard's best Hosiery Skin Gloves; Kid do. at 1s; Tinted figured Lace for covering Gases, as low as 14s; bro. Cambric for Bonnets; 100 ps. yellow Nanings; English do. at 20 cents; a large assortment of Goods for summer wear, Bonnetes at 4s 6c; blk. and colored Canton Crapes at 3 75; Crape Dresses at 3 75; Italian Crapes; Crapes Lisse; Satin; Hosiery and Gloves, (very cheap); Hdkfs of all kinds; Tapes; Pins; Needles; Scissors; Sewing Silk and Cotton Thread; Linen do. 5000 yds. Calico, from 12 1-2 to 30 cents; some very elegant; Furniture Patches and Copperplate; Merino; Raw Silk; Brocade and Valencia Shawls; Bobbinett Laces and Veils; 3-4 and 6-4; Inserting Trimmings; Lingerie; Cord; gilt and fancy Buttons; also, Superfine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings; blk. Lastings; bro. and blk. Holland; Canvass; Padding; Buckram. Likewise, a large lot of Domestic, viz. bales Brown Sheetings; Shirtings; Tickings; Gingham; Checks; fine and common bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; also, Warp. Also, 7 cases Ladies' Leghorn velvet Bonnetes, of Paris dressed, which will be sold very cheap.

The above and many other goods not mentioned, will be sold at the lowest Boston cash prices. Purchasers are solicited to call and examine. Fresh Goods will be received by every Packet, and the Steam Boat during the season, which will keep his assortment complete.

Hallowell, May 12. is3t 21

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—The Subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm of

SMITH & PAGE,  
And occupy the Store one door north of the Washington Hotel, where they have just received an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, W. L. GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

JOSEPH SMITH.  
WM. C. PAGE. 21

Hallowell, May 8.

**LIFE OF MURRAY.**—Just received and for sale by P. SHELTON, at the Gardiner Bookstore, the Life of Rev. John Murray, the first preacher of the doctrine of Universal holiness and happiness, in America, written by himself. Second edition. Price 1 dollar and 25 cents. May 2.

**FOR BOSTON.**  
THE regular Packet Schooner *DEBENTURE*, Captain WAIT, will be ready to sail for Boston on Monday next. For freight or passage, apply to E. G. BYRAM & Co., W. R. GAY, or MASTER on board. May 29.

**TENNIS'S Indelible Ink**, for writing on Linen &c.—warranted equal to any imported or made in this country, for sale by gross, dozen or single, at lowest Boston prices by GLAZIER & CO. 105 Cornhill.

## POETRY.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

## INVOCATION.

Oh! God of mercy,—God of love,  
Eternal Sire, who reign'st above,  
Guide us, we pray thee, in the way  
That leads to everlasting day.

Dark is the hour—dim is our sight,  
And mortals need an heavenly light;  
Sorrow and pains on earth abound,  
And few the joys that here are found.

Is health a blessing? Swift it flies,  
And soon each fond enjoyment dies.  
Are friends a comfort? Ah! how soon  
Are friendship's choicest treasures gone!

Then guide, Oh! guide us, God of power,  
Through this world's dark & stormy hour;  
Nor let us e'er distrustful be  
Of aught our souls could hope in Thee.

Jesus "the light and life" of men—  
Thine "express image" and thy "Son"—  
Shall kindly lead us to the goal,  
Where freedom crowns the ransom'd soul.

There, in the realms of endless peace,  
We'll sing the triumphs of thy grace;  
Rejoicing friends we lost before,  
We'll praise thy name forevermore!

DISCIPLES.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The English are at present employed in celebrating a feast, which becomes general every seventh year; the parliament of the nation being then dissolved, and another appointed to be chosen. This solemnity falls infinitely short of our feast of the lanterns in magnificence and splendour; it is also surpassed by others of the east in unanimity and pure devotion, but no festival in the world can compare with it for eating. Their eating: indeed amaze me: had I five hundred heads, and were each head furnished with brains, yet would they all be insufficient to compute the number of cows, pigs, geese and turkeys, which upon this occasion die for the good of their country!

To say the truth, eating seems to make a grand ingredient in all English parties of zeal, business, or amusement. When a church is to be built, or an hospital endowed, the directors assemble, and instead of consulting upon it, they eat upon it, by which means the business goes forward with success. When the poor are to be relieved, the officers appointed to deal out public charity assemble and eat upon it: nor has it ever been known that they filled the bellies of the poor, till they had previously satisfied their own. But in the election of magistrates, the people seem to exceed all bounds; the merits of a candidate are often measured by the number of his treats; his constituents assemble, eat upon him, and lend their applause, not to his integrity or sense, but to the quantities of his beef and brandy.

And yet I could forgive this people their plentiful meals on this occasion, as it is extremely natural for every man to eat a great deal, when he gets it for nothing; but what amazes me is, that all this good living no way contributes to improve their good humour. On the contrary, they seem to lose their temper as they lose their appetites; every morsel they swallow, and every glass they pour down, serves to increase their animosity. Many an honest man, before as harmless as a tame rabbit, when loaded with a single election dinner, has become more dangerous than a charged culverin. Upon one of these occasions I have actually seen a bloody minded man-milliner sally forth at the head of a mob, determined to face a desperate pastry-cook, who was general of the opposite party.

But you must not suppose they are without a pretext for thus beating each other. On the contrary, no man here is so uncivilized as to beat his neighbour without producing very sufficient reasons. One candidate, for instance, treats with gin, a spirit of their own manufacture; another always drinks brandy, imported from abroad. Brandy is a wholesome liquor; gin a liquor wholly their own. This then furnishes an obvious cause of quarrel, whether it be most reasonable to get drunk with gin, or get drunk with brandy? The mob meet upon the debate; fight themselves sober; and then draw off to get drunk again, and charge for another encounter. So that the English may now properly be said to be engaged in war; since while, they are subduing their enemies abroad, they break each other's heads at home.

I lately made an excursion to a neighbouring village, in order to be a spectator of the ceremonies practised upon this occasion. I left town in company with three fiddlers, nine dozen of hams, and a corporation poet, which were designed as reinforcements to the gin drinking party. We entered the town with a very good face; the fiddlers, no way intimidated by the enemy, kept handling their arms up the principal street. By this prudent manœuvre, they took peaceable possession of their headquarters, amidst the shouts of multitudes, who seemed perfectly rejoiced at hearing their music, but above all at seeing their bacon.

I must own I could not avoid being pleased to see all ranks of people, on this occasion, levelled into an equality, and the poor, in some measure, enjoying the primitive privileges of nature. If there was any distinction shown, the lowest of the people seemed to receive it from the rich. I could perceive a cobbler with a levee at his door, and a haberdasher giving audience from behind his counter. But my reflections were soon interrupted by a mob, who de-

manded, whether I was for the distillery or the brewery? as these were terms with which I was totally unacquainted, I chose at first to be silent; however, I know not what might have been the consequence of my reserve, had not the attention of the mob been called off to a skirmish between a brandy drinker's cow, and a gin drinker's mastiff, which turned out greatly to the satisfaction of the mob, in favour of the mastiff.

This spectacle, which afforded high entertainment, was at last ended by the appearance of one of the candidates, who came to harangue the mob; he made a very pathetic speech upon the late excessive importation of foreign drams, and the downfall of the distillery; I could see some of the audience shed tears. He was accompanied in his procession by Mrs. Deputy and Mrs. Mayoress. Mrs. Deputy was not in the least in liquor; and for Mrs. Mayoress, one of the spectators assured me in my ear, that—she was a very fine woman before she had the small pox.

Mixing with the crowd, I was now conducted to the hall where the magistrates are chosen; but what tongue can describe this scene of confusion; the whole crowd seemed equally inspired with anger, jealousy, politics, patriotism and punch: I remarked one figure that was carried up by two men upon this occasion. I at first began to pity his infirmities as natural, but soon found the fellow so drunk, that he could not stand: another made his appearance to give his vote, but, though he could stand, he actually lost the use of his tongue, and remained silent; a third, who, though excessively drunk, could both stand and speak, being asked the candidates name for whom he voted, could be prevailed upon to make no other answer but tobacco and brandy. In short, an election hall seems to be a theatre, where every passion is seen without disguise, a school, where fools may readily become worse, & where philosophers may gather wisdom. Adieu.—Goldsmith.

The following Questions and Answers, from the Liverpool Albion will show the reader something of the extent of the National debt of England.

Question.—Assuming the unredeemed national debt at 700 millions of pounds sterling, how much would it weigh in one pound Bank of England notes, at 512 to the pound? Answer.—61 tons, 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.

Q.—If they were in one pound Bank of England notes, how large a space would they cover, if laid as close together as possible? A.—4,516 1-4 square miles.

Q.—If the whole were in guineas, each one inch in breadth, and laid in a line close together, what would be the extent? A.—10,521 miles, 553 yds. 1 foot, 6 inches.

Q.—If the whole were in shillings, of an inch in breadth, and laid in a line, how far would they extend in length? A.—290,959 miles, 1,048 yds. 2 feet, 3 inches, which is equal to eight times round the earth, and 20,655 miles, 1,048 yards, 2 feet, 8 inches over, or nearly nine times the circumference of the globe.

Q.—If the whole debt were in penny-pieces of the thickest sort, each being an inch and 1-57th of a hundredth part in diameter, and laid in the like manner in a line, what would be the extent? A.—4,102,878 miles, 1,386 2-5ths yards, or it would extend 17 times the distance between the earth and moon, and go twice round the earth and 5 times round the moon besides.

Q.—What would be the whole weight in gold, silver, and copper? A.—14,981,273 1-3 lbs. in gold; 325,806,451 2-3 lbs. in silver; 4,687,500 tons in copper 16 penny-pieces to the pound.

Q.—How many soldiers knapsacks would it load, 40 lb. to each man? A.—374,531, if in gold; 5,645,462, if in silver; and 262,500,000 in copper.

Q.—How far would they extend in marching, at 3 yards distance from each other? A.—If carrying gold, 638 miles, 216 yards; if carrying silver, 9628 miles, 227 yards, or nearly 10 1-2 times round the globe.

Q.—How many carts would it load, allowing 2000 lbs. to each? A.—7491 with gold, the last cart carrying only 1273 lbs.; 112,904 with silver, the last carrying 451 lbs.; and 5,250,000 with copper.

Q.—How far would these carts extend, allowing 20 yards to each? A.—Those carrying gold would extend 90 miles, 1410 yards; if carrying silver, 1183 miles; if copper, 59,602 miles, 480 yards; equal to twice round the globe, and 9526 miles 1180 yds. over.

Q.—How many ships would this debt load, at 500 tons copper each? A.—9375 vessels. The tonnage of all the commercial vessels and navy of Great Britain is estimated at about 2,300,000 tons: hence this quantity of copper would load the whole twice and upwards.

Q.—How long a time would it require to count this sum, at the rate of 100 per minute, allowing 12 hours each day, Sundays included, in guineas, shillings, and penny-pieces? A.—In guineas, it would require 27 yrs. 6 months, 2 weeks, 5 days, 6 hours, 6 1-2 minutes; to count it over in shillings, 578 yrs. 8 months, 2 weeks, 3 days, 6 hours, 19 3-4 minutes; in penny-pieces, 6944 yrs. 7 months, 2 weeks, 2 days, 4 hours: so if the work had been begun at the creation of the world, and continued to the present time, it would still be 1132 years short of its completion.

Q.—What is the amount of interest of this debt, at 3 1-2 per cent, and what is the proportion to each individual in Britain, at 12 millions, the stated population? A.—Interest, £24,500,000 per annum; individual proportion, £3, 0s. 10d.

Q.—Assuming the families of Great Britain at 2 millions of 6 souls each, how much is the proportion of debt to each? A.—£350.

Synonymy. A physician having been out a shooting one whole morning without killing any thing, his servant begged leave to go over into the next field, for he was sure there was some birds there: "and," adds the man, "if there are I'll doctor them," says the master: "what do you mean by that?" "Why kill them, sir."

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

## AN ACT to establish the lines of the town of Liberty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That, from and after the passing of this Act, the boundary lines of the town of Liberty, in the county of Waldo, shall be established as follows, viz: southwesterly and northwesterly by the northeasterly line of the town of Washington and the southeasterly line of the town of Palermo, continued till they meet; northeasterly by the town of Montville; and southeasterly by the line between proprietors lots numbered three and four of the great division of the twenty associates land, so called; thence to the first mentioned bounds, instead of any other lines or boundaries heretofore established as the boundary lines of said town.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 21, 1828.]

## AN ACT to regulate the taking of Alewives in Prospect Stream.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person shall catch any Alewives in Prospect Stream, so called, in the town of Gouldsborough, on any other days than Mondays and Thursdays, and no person shall catch any fish in such part of said stream, as may be more than twenty rods distant from high water mark, nor in such part of said stream as may be less than two rods from high water mark; nor shall any person catch any of said fish near the mouth of said stream within one hundred and twenty rods from and below high water mark, under penalty of twenty dollars for each offence.

Be it further enacted, That the owners or occupants of such dam or dams as now are or hereafter may be erected across said stream, shall make sufficient water passage round, through or over such dams for the passage of Alewives in the season of their going up or down said stream, under penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

Be it further enacted, That all penalties incurred under this Act, may be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, by the Treasurer of the town of Gouldsborough, for the time being, before any competent tribunal within the county, and all sums so recovered, shall be appropriated to the use of said town.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 21, 1828.]

## AN additional ACT to regulate the taking of fish in Dyer's River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That it shall be the duty of the fish committee of the towns of New Castle and Jefferson respectively, as pointed out in the Act to which this is in addition, passed February seventh, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty two, to remove all obstructions and keep the fish way open to the last day of September annually; and any person who shall obstruct any passage of fish in said river during said term, or prevent the committee or either of them in the discharge of their duty, shall forfeit and pay the penalty specified in the first section of said Act. And said committees respectively are authorized to exercise the powers and perform the duties within the limits of both said towns, that they now are authorized by law to exercise and perform within the limits of the town for which they are appointed; and any inhabitant of the towns of New Castle and Jefferson may prosecute for any breach of this Act or of the Act to which this is additional, any thing in the Act last aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 21, 1828.]

## AN ACT to incorporate the town of Hancock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That such parts of the town of Sullivan, and Trenton, and Plantation numbered eight, as lie within the following lines, viz: Beginning at the present northwest corner of the town of Trenton, thence north by the east line of the town of Ellsworth to the north line of the French grant, or grant to De Gregoire and wife; thence on the said line of the French grant to the west line of the town of Franklin; thence south by said line to the southwest corner of the town of Franklin; thence east on said line and southerly through the middle of Taunton Bay to Frenchman's Bay; thence westerly up Frenchman's Bay to the southeast corner of the town of Trenton; thence northerly on the east line of Trenton to a point one mile south of the present northwest corner of the town of Sullivan; thence from said point west and parallel to the present north line of Trenton to the easterly line of the town of Ellsworth; thence by the line of the town of Ellsworth north twenty five degrees east to the place of beginning; with the inhabitants thereof, be, and hereby are incorporated into a town by the name of Hancock, and vested with all the powers and privileges and subject to the duties of other towns. Provided, the inhabitants thus incorporated shall be holden to pay all assessments due and remaining unpaid, prior to the passing of this Act, by the town of Sullivan.

Be it further enacted, That one third of the State valuation of the town of Sullivan, one ninth of said valuation of the town of Trenton, and three fifths of the valuation of Plantation numbered eight, be taken from the valuation of said towns and Plantation and set to the town of Hancock.

Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of that part of the town of Trenton hereby set off shall be holden to pay their proportion for the support of the papers now chargeable to the town of Trenton so long as they shall be supported by said town.

Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of that part of the town of Trenton, Sullivan and Plantation numbered eight, thus set off shall be and continue a part of the towns and plantation to which they now respectively belong, for the purpose of voting for Governor, Senators, Representatives, Register of Deeds and County Treasurer, until the State shall be distracted anew for the choice of Representatives.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 21, 1828.]

## AN ACT regulating Fisheries at the mouth of Kennebec River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That if any person or persons shall set or use any net or seine for the purpose of catching Salmon on or by the shores or islands at the mouth of the Kennebec River, below the Fort, of a greater length than eighty fathoms, he or they shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction, one moiety thereof to the use of the person who may sue for the same and the other moiety to the use of the town where such offence shall be committed; any Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

## AN ACT to incorporate the town of Wellington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Plantation number three, in the first range of Townships on the Bingham Purchase, on the east side of Kennebec River, now called Bridgetown, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they hereby are incorporated into a town by the name of Wellington. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Be it further enacted, That the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, shall be taken from the State valuation of Bingham's Purchase, in said county of Somerset, and set to said town of Wellington.

Be it further enacted, That said town of Wellington shall be entitled to vote for the choice of Representatives to the Legislature of this State, in the same class of which Cornwallis forms a part, and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid, until otherwise provided by law.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

BALFOUR'S ESSAYS.—P. SHELDON, has just received Mr. Balfour's new work, entitled, "Three Essays on the intermediate state of the dead; the Resurrection from the Dead; and on the Greek terms, rendered, Judge, Judgment, Condemnation, Damnation, &c. with remarks on Mr. Hudson's Letters in vindication of a future retribution." The Life of Murray & Balfour's Essays may be had of Mr. Drew at his house in Augusta.

THE MUSEUM OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—Is published every month, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. Its contents are thrice as great as those of ordinary periodical works, and it is composed of choice pieces from the Foreign Journals of the highest character; a partial list of which is given below.

Edinburgh, Quarterly, Westminster, Retrospective, British, Monthly, and Eclectic Reviews; New Monthly, Blackwood's, London, Edinburgh, Monthly, European, Ladies' and Pocket Magazines; British Critic, Literary Gazette, Ackerman's Repository, La Belle Assemblée, London Journal of Science, Literature and Arts, Brewster's Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, &c. &c. &c.

As a REVIEW of the Literature of the day—an interesting and instructive MAGAZINE—an amusing MISCELLANY, and a REPOSITORY of Essays on all subjects by the first authors of the age, it is believed to possess the strongest claims to patronage.

It commenced in 1822: a second series began with 1826, and a third series, each No. containing 195 pages, or near 2400 pages a year.

## —ALSO—

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FOREIGN MEDICINE.—Is published, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. It will appear as nearly as possible on the first of every month, and consists of selections of the best matter from the most eminent medical journals of Europe. Each number contains 96 pages, double columns, closely printed on fine paper; making 288 pages quarterly, 1152 for the year. Each of those pages contains as much as two and a half ordinary publications in the world, and it may be confidently stated, that every thing relating to medicine, worthy preservation, will be found in its columns.

It is conducted by Squire Littell, Jr. M. D.

## From the American Gazette.

"From actual calculation we can assure our readers that the matter in these journals will equal that contained in the Baron Ferussac's Bulletin Universelle, which is the most voluminous periodical ever published in the world. And while the quantity is equal to his, the style of printing, and the quality of the paper (to say nothing of the superior merit of the articles themselves) furnish a comparison greatly in favor of the American publisher."

"To make our readers more fully acquainted with this subject, we may state that each of these publications contains in a year as much matter as six ordinary octavo volumes—the price for which is only six dollars."

Subscriptions for the above valuable and cheap publications will be received by P. SHELDON, at the Gardner Book-Store, where a specimen number of each work may be examined.

April 11.

## NEW AND VALUABLE

## CLASS BOOK.

JUST published and for sale by P. SHELDON, THE PRIMARY CLASS BOOK, a selection of easy lessons in reading, for the younger classes in common schools. By THOMAS J. LEE, compiler of the Spelling-Book, containing the rudiments of the English Language.

"This little book, as the title imports, is designed to be used in common schools, immediately after or in connexion with the spelling book, and, accordingly, the lessons are such as may be interesting and instructive to children."

"A few of the most emphatic words are printed in italics. Some words which are often incorrectly pronounced, are marked with accents, according to a key placed at the beginning of the book, so as accurately to convey the sounds. In a few instances a different spelling is given at the bottom of the page for the same purpose. The paragraphs are broken into short portions and numbered, to render it more convenient for reading in classes."

"For a more particular character of the book the compiler refers to the work itself; being aware that the public will judge of a book according to their own opinion of its merits, and not by what the author says of it."

Winthrop, Sept. 1827.  
This book is well printed, on new type and fine paper, sewed and bound with pasteboard and contains 180 pages 18mo. Price 25 cents single, 2 dolls. per dozen.

## AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

J. D. ROBINSON, AGENT for the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure

HOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARNs, and their contents, against loss or damage by

## FIRE.

The rates of premium are as low as those of any other similar institution, and the adjusting and payment of LOSSES, as prompt and liberal.

For terms of insurance, application may be made to the above Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Gardiner, May 25, 1827.

## NEW BOOKS.—Glazier &amp; Co. have just received, viz:—

Tales from the English Souvenirs,  
The Life of Elbridge Gerry,  
Stewart's Journal at the Sandwich Islands,  
The Reminiscences of Thomas Dibdin,  
Herbert Lac's by the author of Granby, 2 vols.  
Confessions of an old Maid, 2 vols.  
The Quarterly Review, No. 73,  
Variety, or Stories for Children, with 24 engravings.

Letters from the East and West, &c. &c.  
Hallowell, April 28.

## THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property.

## AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For the terms of insurance application may be made to the Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

GEO. EVANS, Agent.

Gardiner, Jan. 5, 1827.

## BOOKS, STATIONARY, AND PAPER HANGINGS.

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE BY

## P. SHELDON,

AT THE GARDNER BOOKSTORE, COMPLETE assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Also, writing, letter, and wrapping PAPER, at the manufacturers' prices; and a complete assortment of ROOM PAPERS, from 20 cents to 150 cents per roll. A great variety of "Bookers", and other fine Cutlery, QUILLS, by the M. very cheap. SLATES per dozen, do. Combs, Mathematical Instruments, Scales, &c. &c. comprising as complete an assortment of articles as can be found in any similar establishment, and at the lowest prices.

Gardiner, January 5.

## GARDINER WOOLLEN FACTORY.

An assortment of narrow and broad cloths are kept constantly on hand and for sale at the Gardner Woollen Factory. Country produce will be received in payment. Wool taken to be manufactured on shares. Wool combed and Cloth dressed as usual.

Gardiner, Feb. 5, 1828.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber would inform his friends and brethren, in Maine, with whom he has accounts unsettled for the "INTELLIGENCER," Association, to be held in Lewiston, (Me.) in June, and hopes there to be able to adjust most of its concerns. Some of his old friends, subscribers and agents, whose accounts remain unsettled, will probably be there, and many more will find it convenient to send in a precise statement of their doings, as Agents. It is necessary for the Subscriber to know how the matter stands, either by his general account, J. MORGAN, Esq., at Portland, or by accounts have not been, in full, rendered in. The Subscriber will be at considerable expense to attend the Association, he hopes to meet with a favorable opportunity of adjusting old accounts with his esteemed and responsible friends, who have not as yet found it convenient to bring the matters to a termination.

This early information is given, to enable all who are concerned, to make arrangements for the adjustment of settlement, with the greater convenience to themselves, and to the joy and gratitude of their indulgent friend and brother,

RUSSELL STREETER.

Watertown, 6th May, 1828.

## HUNTER'S SACRED BIOGRAPHY.—Glazier &amp; Co. Booksellers, Hallowell, have in press, a fine edition of Hunter's Sacred Biography, octavo, new long primer type.

Also, just published Brown's PHILOSOPHY, 2 vols. 8vo.

Flavel on the Heart, 18 mo.

Flavel's Touchstone, 18 mo.

Flute Instructor, 4 to.

Violin do. do.

The trade will be supplied with any of the above at low prices.

May 2.

## E. H. LOMBARD, AGENT TO THE

## PROTECTION

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

IS DULY AUTHORIZED TO TAKE

## MARINE RISKS,

FOREIGN and Coastwise. Rates of premium as low as in Boston or elsewhere. Rates of premium without delay, upon application to said Agent at Hallowell.

April 27.

## BEST THOMASTON LIME.—The Subscriber

keeps constantly on hand, Thomaston Lime of the best quality, for sale, cheap for cash, wood, or bark. Call and examine, at the store on Long-street.

Gardiner, May 8th, 1828.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale his late residence in Winthrop. The premises, consisting of a FARM, under a good state of improvement, two houses recently built, three barns, a cider house and other convenient out-buildings—all in excellent repair—are pleasantly and eligibly situated on the main road in the center of the town, within one quarter of a mile of the flourishing village of WINTHROP and within ten miles of the Maine seat of government.

These premises, together with several other valuable lots in Winthrop and Monmouth, containing in all about three hundred acres of excellent well watered; one meadow having a good barn thereon, are offered for sale, in whole or in part as might suit the purchaser, on reasonable terms. A long credit, if requested, will be given for a part of the purchase money, on condition of indubitable security.

ISSACHAR SNELL.

Augusta, May 2, 1828.

## PEARSON &amp; HOWE'S Patent Box Machine

Having received a patent, securing to us the exclusive right of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the improvement by us invented for making Sugar Boxes machinery, we give notice that persons wishing to purchase machines, may, on application to us at Alna, be supplied with the same, built in the best manner and of the finest materials. Those who have had our machines in operation since the fifteenth of April last, are called on for a reasonable compensation since that time. And all are cautioned against making or using them in future without a purchase of the right. If after this notice endeavors should be attempted, the legal remedy will be pursued; but our terms of sale will be made so liberal as to afford no excuse for a violation of the patent. The movement of the machinery is simple in its operation, rapid and its work exact. All stuff of sufficient dimensions may be wrought without waste, and if narrow, or of unequal thickness is precisely matched by halving, as fast as the boards can well be handled for the purpose.

Any who are extensively concerned in the making of Boxes of any kind: or in any mechanism in which cross-cutting is a principal operation, will find the improvement of advantage beyond probable calculation.

PAUL PEARSON,

JOHN HOWE,

Alna, May 12.

## NOTICE.

The Subscribers having lately established themselves in the Wood-Turning, Cabinet and Chair business at the stand recently occupied by Wm. C. Perkins, would inform their friends and the public that they can be accommodated at the above branches and on as reasonable terms as they can be obtained elsewhere in this State.

They have also just received a new lot of

Live Geese, } FEATHERS,  
Russia do. }  
Genessee do. }  
Common }

which they will sell cheap for CASH.</